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Wednesday, January 29, 1908.

In the name of the Greater Salt Lake,
boost.

In a pinch, straw votes may be used
to feed dark horses.

Obso! Look what's here! Another
new polygamy case!

Yes, we admit that there is contin-
ous revelation. Speaking, you are re-
minded, concerning cases of polygamy.

Mr. Roosevelt is enthusiastic for civil
service reform—with Federal patronage
going overtime, of course, for Candidate
Taft.

There must have been something to
provoke the Chicago News to say that
a political speaker need not necessarily
tell the truth. Show us the man!

His pride may prompt the parched
Georgian to resent it, but in his behalf
kindly-disposed men would exclaim,
"Give the poor devil his dew!"

Even if the anarchist shall insist that
reformation is to be achieved only by
means of death, he is seldom so con-
sistent as to begin by reforming him-
self.

That skater who today haply skims
over the ice that is dangerously thin,
lives only to later on dally with the
gun which he will first swear is not
loaded.

"I'm saddest when I sing!" carols
Apostle Grant. But we beg to amend
by saying that, in the presence of an
audience, he is merely one of the
saddest.

A New York surgeon proposes to in-
sert a cat's heart in a man's breast. If
that man ever marries, guess there
won't be the old shoes and things!
Meow!

New York's unemployed number one
hundred and sixty thousand, it is es-
timated. Must maintain our foreign re-
putation of being a country full of mil-
lionsaires.

Colonel Henry Watterson declares that
Governor Beckham is the vermi-
form appendix of Kentucky's Demo-
cracy. And to think, Colonel, what they
used to call appendicitis!

Anticipating his own future move-
ments, Secretary Taft recommends that
the Panama canal locks be widened.
Modestly only, we opine, prevents a sug-
gestion for an addition to the White
House.

But if the Mormon prophets desire to
give proper credit and recognition to
those who have done most to build up
their church, why not publish a com-
plete roster of past and present tithe
payers?

Attempting, as he has done, to arti-
ficially decide all controversies between
laborer and employer, and between
trust and public, the President may
have forgotten what usually happens to
the umpire.

To the high price of a certain dairy
product attaches the virtue of having
caused a deeper realization of the valu-
able significance of the saying that
a man should remember on which side
his bread is buttered.

Ponder the situation, Mr. Gitzon, and
observe that, with the Mormon high
priests, the difference between promise
and performance is as the gulf which
separates the sacred pledge by the

humble manifesto from its infamous
denial by the rebellious Tanner. Then
estimate how long you should contin-
ue to permit your sons and daughters
to be exposed to the dangers of that
system of deceitful Bluebeardry.

POLYGAMY RAMPANT.

The air is filled these days with re-
ports of new polygamy, and of the out-
rages involved upon womanhood and
the property of women by reason of
these fresh polygamous marriages. The
attempt of the church to disclaim re-
sponsibility for these outrages must
fail, for the prime reason that no such
marriages are celebrated other than by
Mormon authority and by reason of the
alleged revelation by which the church
sustains, enforces, and enters upon the
practice in accordance with that al-
leged revelation. There are no poly-
gamous marriages except Mormon poly-
gamous marriages; and there are no
such marriages except by the authority
of the church. And the church is re-
sponsible for all such marriages neces-
sarily, so long as these marriages can
be performed under its authority and
revelation and by its officials. The only
way for the church to avoid responsi-
bility for these marriages is to with-
draw all authority from everybody to
celebrate them, and to punish any one
who, in contravention of that with-
drawal of authority, assumes the auth-
ority on his own account to officiate
at any such marriage or to engage as
a principal therein. If the church
wishes to avoid responsibility for these
marriages it must withdraw the author-
ity to celebrate them, and punish all
concerned in such marriages from and
after the time of such withdrawal.

It is claimed by church writers that
any one has a right to complain against
a violator of the laws, and obtain his
punishment through the courts; and
that the church will in no wise inter-
fere with any one doing this. Even if
this were true, however, as long as the
church shields the law-breakers by
throwing its protection around them,
by retaining a coercive public senti-
ment which will keep secret all poly-
gamous doings and that will brand as
"spies" and "traitors" any one who
would give testimony against a poly-
gamist, it is idle to talk about prosecut-
ing cases of polygamy through the
courts. But the church is not content
with such a passive attitude as this.
It not only does not permit those of
its membership who know of poly-
gamous marriages to tell of the same
even on the witness stand, under pain
of community ostracism, but it actively
punishes any complainant in any such
case. When Samuel Russell got up in
the tabernacle and objected to the sus-
taining of H. S. Tanner as proposed by
reason of his having entered into poly-
gamy, it was not Tanner who was dis-
ciplined by the church, but Russell.
And so it goes universally; it is not the
man complained of as breaking the law
that incurs the censure and punish-
ment of the church; but the com-
plainant against the polygamist is the
one who is visited with the church's
pains and penalties, as the real offend-
er.

As long as this is the case, as long
as the church officials, in pursuance of
Mormon revelation, are found to per-
form these polygamous marriages, as
long as the church holds to the com-
munity responsibility for the protec-
tion of polygamists and for the sup-
pression of any evidence against them;
as long as it is engaged in the active
punishment of men who complain
against polygamous violators of the
law, it is idle to talk about prosecuting
polygamists. And it is just as idle to
talk about these late marriages being
performed without the sanction or
authority of the church. As a matter
of fact, to perform such ceremonies
without the sanction and authority of
the church is absolutely impossible, be-
cause it is only by the authority of the
church as vested in the officials per-
forming such ceremonies, that such
ceremonies are in any way possible.
The church's position in this matter is
honeycombed with hypocrisy and de-
ceit, just as it is in every other matter
upon which it is justly censurable un-
der the law and is arraigned for its
traitorous, immoral, law-defying course
before the American people.

THE PURCHASE OF THE LAKES.

We are inclined to commend the pur-
chase by the city of the lakes up Big
Cottonwood canyon, especially at the
largely reduced price at which they
are now offered, and we are glad to see
that the Council is proceeding with
that purchase.
These lakes can no doubt be used as
reservoirs in case of need at any time.
But in order that the city's title to
them shall be not only obtained in the
first place, but held secure from
"jumpers," it is also necessary that
the city shall improve those lakes and
use them for reservoirs. In order to
do this it will be necessary to survey
the lake surfaces, sound the depths,
and find out how much water is in
each, and prepare means for utilizing
that water. These means need not
necessarily be elaborate. There should
be a tunnel to each lake to tap it at
depth, with a gate whereby the water
can be released and turned into the
main stream. It is absolutely necessary
that this should be done, because water
rights are not held as permanent un-
improved possessions; the right to use
water is obtained and retained by ben-
eficial use of it. It will be idle for
the city to merely buy these lakes and
let them remain unused; because then
they would be subject to relocation at
any time by any one who chose to lo-
cate them for the beneficial use of the
water, unless the city proceeds to their
improvement prior to the time within
which its rights to do so expire.
It will be remembered that some

years ago the city narrowly escaped
the loss of its whole interest in the
Jordan river flow by inattention to the
matter of putting the water to use.
The then city engineer repeatedly
urged the Council to proceed to ex-
ercise its right in the water, but delay
after delay occurred, and finally it was
only at the last moment that the Coun-
cil could be prevailed upon to act, and
so retain the city's interest in that
water. It will be precisely the same
with regard to these lakes. Each one
of them must be utilized in order that
the city shall hold the right to the use
of the water retained in them. These
lakes, therefore, will be natural reser-
voirs of the city, to be prepared and
actually used as such from time to
time. It is well to fortify the city
with this resource, but it will be in
vain to acquire a mere fleeting title
and then leave the lakes open for sub-
sequent location by any one who may
be disposed to obtain a right to the
use of the water which they hold, and
actually to use it. The use is the right
of use, and the city will have to put
that use into practical effect in order
to retain the right.

THE BANKERS' CURRENCY BILL.

Among the large number of financial
bills introduced at the present session
of Congress, it is surprising that not
until now has the distinctive American
Bankers' plan been formulated into a
legislative proposition. Yesterday
morning's dispatches, however, stated
that this plan had been introduced in
both the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives, and that it would be pressed
for passage.

The American Bankers' plan pro-
vides for an emergency currency
by permitting any National bank
having been actually engaged in
business for one year and with a
surplus of twenty per cent of
its capital, to issue additional notes,
without security, equal to forty per
cent of its bond-secured circulation,
subject to a tax of two and one-half
per cent per annum on the average
amount outstanding, and a further
amount equal to twelve and one-half
per cent of its capital, subject to a tax
of five per cent.

The theory upon which this plan is
formulated is that the first issue of
forty per cent of the bond circulation
without security will meet all ordinary
emergencies, such as the moving of the
crops and any common fluctuation or
trouble in the financial market. But
if the trouble becomes acute, as during
the late currency stringency, this fur-
ther amount of twelve and one-half
per cent of the capital may be issued.
There is no doubt but that so far as
the mere matter of patching up the
present currency system of the country
goes, this American Bankers' plan is
the simplest and most easily put into
effect. It is preferable to the Aldrich
bill, although the Aldrich bill, with all
its defects and favoritism towards
the New York banks, seems to have the
right of way.

It is understood that Representative
Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey will
oppose both the Bankers' plan and the
Aldrich bill when they come to the
House, if, in fact, they ever do come
there. Mr. Fowler's bill professes to
be a bill for the radical and permanent
betterment of our currency system, and
in his speech in the House on Monday
of this week, Mr. Fowler presented it
as such. In that speech, also, he very
properly denounced the idea of a bond-
secured currency, stating the grounds
of objection to such currency, the lead-
ing one being that as the Nation ought
to get out of debt it has no business
to be issuing bonds and paying interest
on them merely that banks may
have such bonds upon which to issue
currency. And, further, unless the Na-
tion continues to go deeper and deeper
in debt, the currency issues will be out-
grown; that is to say, as the Na-
tion naturally gets out of debt or at
least remains with a stationary debt,
there can be no increase in the cur-
rency based upon that debt, no matter
how great the demand for currency,
may become as the years go by with
the increase of business and the tre-
mendous demand for currency to handle
the volume of trade.

But as a matter of fact, Mr. Fowler's
bill does not do away with Government
bonds in the currency system he pro-
poses. And, although he claims that
his proposition would eliminate all the
weaknesses from our currency system
and build up a scientific, sound, and
wise currency system, as a matter of
fact his bill does not do this. It does
not require, for instance, that the bank
reserves shall be kept in the vaults of
the bank, nor in any such way as that
they will be available in case of such
a currency stringency as we had begin-
ning last October. It eliminates a Cen-
tral National Bank; but that is the
very sort of bank that is needed as the
cap sheet to our National banking sys-
tem if we are to perpetuate it on any
terms whatever. The Central National
Bank could be and should be a bank
for the bankers. The reserves of all
the banks could be kept in its vaults,
subject, however, to call, and the bank
forbidden for any reason whatever to
refuse to return such reserves when
called for.

Mr. Fowler's aim for a thorough re-
organization of our currency system
and his idea of building it up on a
scientific basis, rejecting the bad fea-
tures that have heretofore crippled it,
and having in the system nothing but
sound, well approved commercial
provisions, is a commendable idea indeed.
But in order to do that there will have
to be a different class of Representa-
tives and a different class of Senators
than those that now occupy seats in
Congress. What will be passed by this
Congress, if anything at all is passed,

will be a patchwork bill, something
like the American Bankers' plan or the
Aldrich bill modified, as it certainly
must be modified before it can even
go through the Senate. A radical bill
reorganizing the whole currency system
has no chance whatever of passing at
the present session of Congress.

LONG-DRAWN-OUT EXPERTING.

The presentation in the Council on
Monday evening of a claim for \$1394
in behalf of the special auditors, draws
attention anew to the fact that their
work seems to be unduly prolonged.
Beginning last March, it was accepted
as the natural thing that it would take
them a good while to get on with a
thorough examination of the old meth-
ods of doing the public business, of
thoroughly overhauling the system of
public accounts, and of supplanting the
old and disjointed system with a new,
comprehensive, unified, and well-dig-
ested method of handling the business
and keeping the accounts.

There has never been any general
systematizing of the city's public af-
fairs. During the Morris administra-
tion there was a partial effort made in
this direction, applicable more particu-
larly, however, to the Auditor's of-
fice. The city had grown from a small
place with comparatively simple meth-
ods of local government, with few de-
partments, and with not very much to
do. Gradually there was taken on an
increasing amount of business, the
city undertook much more than in for-
mer times, and there was a sort of
semi-independence among the different
departments, without a due correlation
of one with the other; nor was there
ever any well regulated, intelligent at-
tempt to unify the whole into a com-
plete system in a business-like entity.
The large operations of the American
party in public improvements disclosed
more clearly than ever before the ne-
cessity of a unification of the city gov-
ernment and a compressing into a sys-
tematic whole of the city's public busi-
ness and account keeping.

The finance committee of the Coun-
cil considered the matter carefully and
concluded that in order to avoid any
local friction it would be better to em-
ploy outside experts who would be thor-
oughly competent and have no local
attractions, aversions, or complications
of any kind. This was done. The ex-
perts entered upon their work, and ev-
erything proceeded with apparent regu-
larity. It was supposed by every one
that by the end of the year the work
of these experts would be complete,
and the city would be furnished with
what it desired. It was confidently
reckoned and conceded on all hands
that such a system as this, thoroughly
business-like and not too complicated,
would result so much to the advantage
of the city that the cost of it would
be well expended. Much to the surprise
of the public, however, as the end of
the year drew nigh there appeared to
be no indication of the experts finish-
ing their work by the close of 1907, as
had been expected by the public. There
does not seem to be any particular in-
dication of their finishing it anyways
soon, even now.

In a vague way it is hinted that by
March possibly they may emerge from
the entanglement and discharge them-
selves of their duty in a plan complete,
well digested, and workable. This,
however, is by no means assured. We,
therefore, take occasion to renew our
protest against the indefinite contin-
uance of the employment of these ex-
perts. There has surely been time
enough to thoroughly go over the ac-
counts of a city like this, and provide
a new and complete system, harmonious
in all respects, of conducting the pub-
lic affairs and keeping account of the
receipts and expenditures. If this can-
not be done within a reasonable time,
it argues against the competence of the
experts. If it cannot be done by these
experts within a year it probably can-
not be done by them at all. And it is
certainly time that the finance com-
mittee of the Council began to take
notice and call for a show down.

Governor Hughes's silence has great-
ly advanced his Presidential boom, and
the quiet observed by Admiral Brown-
son has helped his side of the naval
controversy. Now you should be con-
vinced that your wife is quite right
when she claims the privilege to do all
the talking.

"Look at me!" boasted the bond-
holder to the plodding farmer. "I be-
gan life barefooted!" "Wall, I kin also
say," was the reply, "that I don't
member havin' started out as a cross
'tween a woolen mill an' a tannery."
Giddap!

No man can be at his best
with a poor digestion.

If you have lost appetite
and can't digest what you
do eat, drop the usual heavy
meats and gravies, puddings
and pies, and live for a time
principally on Grape-Nuts
and cream.

If you've never tried it,
there's a real treat in store
for you.

Grape-Nuts can be easily
digested by the weakest
stomach and soon strength-
ens the digestive organs so
that a "variety" of food
can be eaten with comfort.
Be sensible. Don't put off
the test. "There's a rea-
son." Read "The Road to
Wellville" in pkgs.

Keith-O'Brien Co.

Unusual Activity on the Floor
Below on Account of the Big
Carpet and Rug Sale

The department
is to occupy one
of the upper floors
and removal is not
far distant.

This week the
stock is being
closed out at way
under prices prior
to the arrival of
new goods.

Unusual Reductions on Carpets.
These Prices Include Lining,
Making and Laying

Bigelow Axminster—\$2.00 and \$2.25 a
yard, \$1.65.
Wilton Velvets—\$2.00 and \$2.25 a yard
for \$1.65.
Velvets—\$1.65 a yard for \$1.25.
Velvets—\$1.35 a yard for \$1.00.
Velvets—\$1.25 a yard for 85c.
Tapestry—\$1.15 and \$1.25 a yard for 90c.
Tapestry—95 cents a yard for 75c.

Excellent Reductions in Rugs

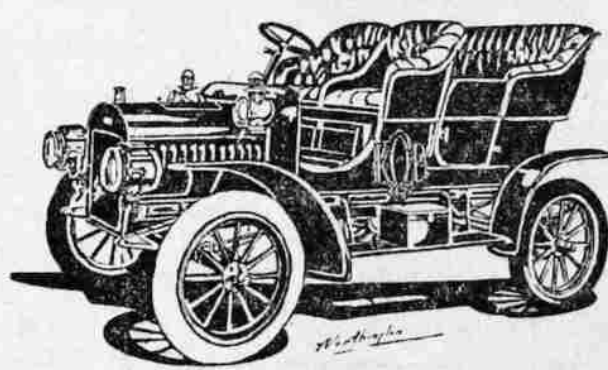
Wiltons, 9x12—\$50.00 and \$60.00 for
\$42.50.
Velvets, 9x12—\$32.50 and \$33.50 for
\$24.75.
Tapestry, 9x12—\$25.00 for \$19.75.
Tapestry, 9x11—\$18.00 for \$14.75.

New Shipment of Linoleum

The very newest patterns are shown.
Special prices for one week.

A Few of the Many Articles
Handled by Our House Fur-
nishings Department on
the Floor Below

Table Mats, Dish Mops, Strainers (all
kinds), Egg Beaters, Egg Whips, Towel Bars
(metal and wood), Meat Forks, Toasting
Forks, Cake Turns, Pot Cleaners,
Potato Mashers, Potato Mincers, Kitchen
Spoons (tin, metal and granite), Iron
Handles, Wood Spoons, Flour Sieves,
Roll Pins, Biscuit Boards, Chopping
Bowls, Spice Cabinets, Wash Boards, Sink
Brushes, Cooking Kettles, Mouse Traps,
Lemon Squeezers, Hatchets, Hammers,
Tacks, Food Choppers, Lunch Boxes, Roast-
ing Pans, Children's Bath Tubs, Lamp
Burners, Corn Poppers, Floor Wax, Can
Openers, Churns, Sleeve Boards, Floor
Brushes, Shoe Brushes.



ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD

When the health department of your
house is run on a food purity plan The
Royal Milk Loaf always has a place on
your table. Baked on the hearth of the
oven, not in a greasy pan. The Crown
label on every loaf.

ROYAL BAKING COMPANY.

ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD ROYAL BREAD

Used Pianos

\$100.00 UP.
All in good condition.

Carstensen
& Anson Co.
74 South Main Street.

CITIZEN'S

All Kinds,
Perfectly Prepared.
Prompt Delivery.
Exclusive Agents,
DIAMOND,
ABERDEEN.
Both Phones
18.

COAL CO.

PROMPT PLUMBERS.
GEO. G. DOYLE & CO.
Phones 162. 211 State St.

KRYPTOK The Sensible
Bifocal Glasses

Two sights with but a single lens. The only means of correcting far
and near defects of the sights without having visible division lines be-
fore the eyes.

Our exclusive production.

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